HUNTING RIG SAURIANS NOW A PROFITABLE INDUSTRY.

One, However, Which None but the Natives Can Vollow and Live-Steaming Haunts of the Alligators in the awamps Skill in the Pursuit-The Alligator's Ways. MOREAUVIIJE, La., July 14.-The "Cagtan." er Acadian. Frenchmen of this neighborhood, The would rather hunt alligators than work in the cane fields, because there is more fun as well as more money in it, are able to mark the decrease in the alligator industry of Florida and the Gulf coast by the increasing frequency of the requests they receive from the makers of alligator leather who want hides. Ten years ago the business of killing alligators in the inland takes of Louisiana was down to nothing. The saurians were not more plentiful in Florida, but they were reached more easily and shipped out more cheaply. Consequently they were doomed to earlier extinction. So many hundreds of hunters have been after them for so many years that now in certain parts of Florida, where a decade ago alligators were enormously plentiful, there is none left at ill. In other parts of that State the individuals which have survived the saughter are so few that it is scarcely worth while to hunt them. There has been no decrease in the price of the leather. Indeed, as the animals have become scarcer there has been a slight rise in the prices of hides. There is not much money to be made in hanting them in Florida, however, even at increased prices. The quarry is too infrequent. It has been estimated that for a space of ten years alligators were worth \$200,000 a year to Florida, but the State's rev-

onue from this source will practically have vanished by the beginning of the next century. There has been some tank of preserving the alligators and breeding them for the value of their scaly enterings, but it is not believed that it will ever be done. It takes an alligator eight years to attain a respectable growth and it will continue to get bigger up to the age of twenty years. A man who had his capital invested in an alligator farm would have to wait a long time for returns on his money. Furthermore, their successful culture would require an enormous body of water, not that they require much space, but they do require a great deal of food, and their food is generally fish, frogs and other small things that live in the water, An alligator will eat anything it can bite and it can bite anything except a bar of Burveyized steel, but feeding it artificially would prove too expensive. Also, although it hatches out from twenty to fifty young at once, it has a cheerful habit of decouring the little fellows as soon as they emerge from the ogg. This cannibalism is not confined to the males. The female will ent her young with gusto. Consequently the chicks make for the water as soon as they see the light, and generally a dozen of them manage to get to the weeds and slime while their brothers and sisters are finding their way down the red and angry guilet of their ma. The appetite of the alligator for the young of its race is a provision of nature intended to prevent the teo rapid increase of the tribe. But for this habit of infanticide alligators in the wilder districts would soon clean out almost all other forms of water life. The young are exceedingly hardy, and more than half of them survive once they are able to reach the shelter of the water. While the alligator breeds only once a year, it lays so many eggs to be hatched out in the warm sand that the race would increase despite natural foos but for man, who seems to be the only animal able to keep it in check.

Alligators in this part of Louisiana were never hunted hard until recently. Now, owing to letters from commission men in New Orleans, the slaughter of the saurians has become a recognized industry and one exceedingly pleasing to the people engaged in it. The Cagian is probably the laziest being in the world. That is to say, he is lazy if judged by civilized standards. He would infinitely prefer to lie down in the road and starve to death to working a half day between the handles of a plough. He is perfectly willing, however, to get into a pirogue and hunt along the ingoons or fish for a week. He calls this sport. Consequently, when he is hired to kill alligators or goes out to kill them on his own account, he does not think he is laboring at all. There are many takes in this part of Louisiana in which alligators are pientiful. These small bodies of water are far removed from the rail-way lines, and, indeed, their existence is not known beyond the neighborhood. In consequence the market hunters have not invaded them. They are still the abiding places of miltions of wild fowls in the winter time and of not more than fifteen miles long by two wide en and all of them are rich in the various forms of Southern fish-perch, bass, jacks and ests. They lie deep in the hearts of the cypress (wamps; often there is nothing like a road leading to them, and the alligators are safe from any one save an inhabitant of this region.

A man who has never experienced it cannot imagine the temperature of the air above one of these wood lakes at this season of the year. The lake is set into the ground like a mirror, and for dozens of miles all around it grow the mossy woods composed of trees centuries old and standing so thickly that their branches interlock. Through these woods no breeze is able to make its way. The tops of the huge expresses and oaks may be seen waving smartly in the air, while at their base a leather tossed in air will fall as straight to the ground as if it were of lead. Out in the centre of the little lake, where the air has a chance to swoop down, there is a faint ripole made by the wind, but the edges of it are as still as a looking-glass. The sun pours down into this watery basin with an intensity not short of savagery. A thermometer laid upon the thwart will show 125 degrees at the noon hour. In addition to this temperature, the air is filled with humidity. It is so the summer through. The woolliest day that New York ever saw is the kind of day that interior Louisiana bas always between April and Octo ber. A white man unused to the country can no more live on the Loson of one of these wooded lakes on a July day than be could live in a furnace. He would have sunstruke, or faint from exhaustion and die lustile of two hours. The Cagian, bowever, likes it. It is his normal. temperature. He has the savage woods-loving Instincts of an ancestry that has been in America for more than three centuries. Invariably he is under middle height, brown. weak-muscled and very lean. His capacity to stand heat is unknown, and he is of undoubted skill with the rifle, the fishing rod and with

the pirogue. There is, in fact, no better hunter His equipment for alligator killing is simple. He requires a boat, a middle, a Winchester carbine, a bit of rope with a buge hook at one end of it and a large henting knife. This is for day hunting. His pirogue is generally made of a single cedar log, hollowed out first by fire and then with the axe and chisel. It is fifteen feet long by two wide and eighteen inches deep. It is of exceedingly graceful model, sits on the water as light as a cork, is sharp at both ends, may be turned in a space no wider than it is long and is specie. In addition to these virtues, it is probably the crankle teraff ever devised by man. Even those acconstrained to us. use for years rever think of stepping into it as a man would enter an octionry to all. It is entered from behand, the owner going in over one of its needle-like bows. He plants his foot in the centre of it, holds on to a projecting limb to steady himself, puts the other foot exactly in front of the one in the boat's centre, and then lets himself carefully down. He sits on the bottom of the craft and his head does not project above its sides more than a foot. has two virtues: It preserves the equilibrium and his game is much to see him. In shooting he It often happens that the progressing of the formula of the progressing of the formula of the consequent shifts are poor, and to them the price of shells is an object. Therefore they do not waste any carbides. They shoot to kill and will not shoot where the supersumed that they will kill. It is sup-

A 'GATOR MAN IN LOUISIANA possible that the score on alligators, setting off projectiles. Formerly it was the case that the the number of kills against the number of shells expended, shows as high an average of

marksmanship as any sport in the world. There is a relence in hunting alligators, just The most successful slaver of them in Avoyelles parish is Jean Baptiste de Coco, called by old and young, white and black, Jean Battees for abort. He makes enough from alligator es to support his wife and himself in comfort and keep a clever son at school in New rieans. He could make much more shooting eranes. flamingoes and the many brilliantly lumaged birds that summer here, but he has a soul in him, and declines to slay these things for woman's adornment. Indeed, he and the plume-hunters are at outs. He has assisted in prosecuting more than one of them and expects them to kill him someday. He starts his day's work at 11 o'clock in the fore-noon. He says that it is useless to hunt for alligators until they have had their morning feed, and have elimbed out on a log or sandbar for the noon nap. He takes with him only a Winchester carbine, model of 1873, his hunting knife and his rope with a hook in the end of it. He goes down to the bayou that runs from his cabin to the lake, puts the gun and rope in the beat, teeters excefully in sits on the bottom and then with a single sween of the double-ended paddle, is out the lake. Another sweep or two will carry him out of sight as silently and swiftly as if he were a shadow man in a shadow craft. The pirogue makes absolutely no noise in going through the water, the paddle dips in and rises without a splash or tinkle and there is no wake. Watching Jean Baptiste, or any other Cagian, in a pirogue will enable the watcher to understand why the pirogue Indians of these southern forests and streams were such deadly formen. They were able to put 125 miles behind them in a day and they were as silent as death. Once on the take, Jean Bartiste will go slow-

ly and softly along, his eyes glancing to and fro over the surface. In half an hour he will see probably the anouts of twenty alligators projecting an inch above the water, but he will pay no attention to any of them. A kill could be made, of course, if a Winchester builet were sent smashing straight into an eye, but this is an exceedingly difficult shot at all times, is especially so when the brute is swim-ming, and if killed it would sink straight to the bottom anyhow. An alligator will some-times turn belly upward and float when killed, only so long as a little air it may have taken into its lungs will hold it up. The body is certain to disappear in a little while. Jean Baptiste, when on an expedition of murder is looking always for alligators which are sunning themselves. For this purpose they prefer the small sun ibars that rise in the lake here and there generally just far enough from the land to be out of gunshot. This makes it necessary to do the hunting in pirogues. Centuries ago the alligator found it necessary to imitate a dead and stranded log in order to secure its food. It developed the ability to simulate a log and it is keeping up the farce to-day. No matter whether an alligator be looking for food or sleep or diversion when it crawls upon a sandbar it will immediately and unconselously assume its decoy shape. It will lie always in just the position a stranded log would have been cast in by the little waves, and it will lie with its big end down hill as would also have been the case with the log. Jean Baptiste, gliding slowly along, sees five

back of a little bar, and on its outer edge a long, black object, which might be a log, but which he knows is not. It is the first reasting alligator of the morning, and he precares to capture it. He first notices the direction and strength of the wind. It is travelling from the alligator to him, coming down the centre of the lake in slow, fitful puffs, not enough of it to be a called a breeze, but still an air current. Jean Baptiste knows too much to attempt to paddle his pirogue straight at the sunning saurian. He makes a wide detour, swiftly but still silently, and halts. He is now 800 yards beyond the saurian, having described a half circle, and the wind is blowing gently from him to the bar. The alligator has no scent to speak of, but its vision is acute and its hearing is phenomenal. Its ears, in fact, are so good that Jean Baptista will make no effort to paddle toward the bar, being afraid that the dipping of the blade will be heard by the beast. It is never possible to tell whether an alligator on a sandbar is asleep or merely loading. It awake it will hear and see anything that makes a noise. The man in the boat, having made every preparation, quietly hes down on the bottom and waits. taring straight upward at the brazen blue alligators all the year round. These lakes are | ky. He knows that the slow breeze will blow his light craft toward the bar, and the fearful as a general thing, but some of them are very heat and the glare do not trouble him at all. he will be sailed to within seventy-five yards of the bar in a little less than an hour. There is no current in the take and he is able to make his estimates with exactness, more particularly as he has done this sort of thing a thousand times before. It is rather a trying wait for a sportsman. He excutot see anything except sky from his place on his back in the boat and he cannot hear anything except now and then the gentle swish of a little ripple along the pirogue's cedar side. For all he knows when he rises slowly and stiffly at the end of his wait, he may have miscalculated and drifted far past the little bar, or the alligator may have grown suspicious of the large log coming toward it in the water, or he may be within three feet of the har, and obsequently within twenty feet of the alone for when he rises. It is always possible, too that the wind may fall altogether. When he hits himself up to look about him he may not have travelled thirty pards, or, through cross breeze, may have been driven further However, Jean Baptiste has awas. through all of these things before and is not worried. He lies in the bottom of the canon for precisely fifty-five minutes, though he has no watch, and then slowly his head comes up to a level with the gunways. His Winchester eartime is in his board and it is ready for action. Slowly, very scorer, his head with its

> the niligator is lying sound asieep, broadside on and not more than seventy yards distant. Its belly is pressed upon the sand; its powerful tail lies higher up the slope, and is curved to make it look as much as possible like a limb running out from a log; the long, massive jaws are tightly shut; the left forefoot is thrown slightly forward, exposing the gravish skin hind it. This patch of skin to discremarkably like a pare place on a tree trank from which ing shot. It is just over the small heart. Jean luptiste sights for it quivility but steadily. His trained forelinger presses the trigger surely, but without a suspicion of jerk or quiver. Simultaneously with the sharp report the saurian whirls half around, its tail strikes two mighty convulsive blows, throwing the sand high and ar, and rolls over on its back, stone dead. It never knew what hit it. Jean Baptisto, surling broadly and mustering "How homes ! Des low homme? panales to the ner, gots cut-of the tricky progue to the sum a expense.t. of throwing over his leg and sterping or into weather water knee deep, wades ashore and fosters his and verrope with the huge book in it to the sauran a under jaw. Then, taking his stout paddle and using it as a lever, he tams one end of it under ! the body and rolls it slowly over and over the body and rolls it slowly over and over until it reaches the water. The Iron end of the rope is fastened to the boat and he pushes off, towing the huge corpee in perky fashion. He takes it to the landing of the tayou in front of his cabin and there akins it, because it would never do to leave the carease or the seent of the blood on the sandbar. Its virtue as an alligator roost would be destroyed. For

small black eye is able to beer above the ca-

Jean Baptiste draws a long breath because

saurian must be struck in the eye or just be hind the forefoot to insure capture. The old muzzle-loading rifle, which shot a round bul-There is a relence in hunting alligators, just let of soft lead, did not have the force to pene as there is science in hunting anything else. trate the scales. The Winchester, however, will go through if it strikes fairly and the new :30-30 will throw its nickel-jacketed projectile through scale, flesh and bone no matter at what angle it may happen to strike. The alligator hunters, however, have not yet risen to the dignity of owning the most modern weapons. The Winchester rifle, or carbine, is the best they have been able to do; and many of them are still armed with muskets left in Louisiana as a heritage from the civil war. Even with weapons so crude, it is possible for a 'gatorman, as they are locally cailed, to go out and earn \$5 three times a week. For one living down here that is a great deal of money. The age the animals will reach is not definitely known, but it is certain that if undisturbed they will go over a hundred There is one in the upper end of Lake Cocodrie known affectionately as the old man, which has been there by authentic account since 1800 and it was full grown when first noticed. Within fifty years it has not been outside of circle of a mile in diameter. It is a local institution, the negroes have made a kind of fetish of it and no one has ever attempted to siny it. Contrary to popular belief, no ailigator will centre of the stream and headed toward attack a man of its own volition either in the water or out of it. It is, however, passionalely fond of pigs, dogs and babies, particularly black babies. All of the loss of human life from alligators in Louisiana has been confined to negro infants. The saurian is sometimes trapped by tying a dog to a tree near the bank of a lake at night. The howls of the animal, which knows very well the perilous duty it is on, will bring an alligator out of the water inside of an hour. It is then sur-rounded by men with terches, peppered with muskets loaded with buckshot and finally beaten to death with clubs or axes. Not inrequently a broken leg or two results from the flail-like blows of its mighty tail. A good many alligators are killed in the latter part of February when they are just breaking from the mudbanks in which they have been in-cased all of the winter. At this time they are stiff, not more than half awake, almost wholly

> WATERTOWN WELL REPRESENTED. Men from the Capital Town of Jefferson

blind and could not damage a child.

County in Public Office.

Watertown, Jefferson county, was incorpo-

Men from the Capital Town of Jefferson (2014). We so incorporate Without in Public District in Public the State Supremental Court of Argests, Jones of Harden and Surveyor of New York is Edward of the Capital Office of State Supremental Court of Argests, Jones of Best State Supremental Court of Argests, Jones of Best State State Supremental Court of Argests, Jones of Best State Stat hundred yards down the lake the glistening

The chief exports of Uruguay, hides and live stock, are sent to Brazil, France, Belgium, England and the Argentine Republic. the United States, Uruguay has not hereface had very much business, though the before had very much business, though the exparts from this country steadily increase year by year the chief items of American expenses the chief items of American expenses. The chief imports into the United States from 1 ruging are hides, which constitute about two-thirds of the north-bound commerce between the countries.

It is not clear why liquous to so large an amount should be sent to Urugiusy, where the demand for them is not excessive and where coffee can be obtained in abundance from neighboring first, it being remarked usually that countries which ruse, or are well supplied with, ten or coffee do not require and do not import large amounts of wines and liquors.

The case of Urugiusy would seem to be one of the proper said of not import large amounts of wines and liquors.

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The case of Uruguay would seem to be an exception which may replace he explained by
the fact that there are a considerable number
of naturalized residents from Pair, Spain and
between and other wine-drink an countries, the France and other wine-drinking countries, the number of English and termina inhabitants of Uruguay being very small.

Finally She Let the Subject Drop.

From the Philadelphia Record. A most embarrassing experience was that of a certain. West Philadelphila young woman, who a few evenings ago, attended a reception in which a number of well-known club women participated. It so happened that among these were several who had found the matrimonial toke an inwelcome one for various reasons out had obtained legal separations in a their inchands. To one of these lades quit annexity things, having included introduced, the voting woman, who is nothing if not conversational and evaluates, addressed the question. By the way Mrs. 1—, don't you think divorce is wong? The lade, reddening a lightly, replied. My dent, there are two sides to that question. Perhaps you have not heard my story.

The questioner, embarrassed beyond meas-

Then they were silent, while the crew out on the glassy stream caught up their long, machinelike stroke, and with the coxswain grunt-

ing rhythmically and the launch puffing behind swept away up stream. "No need to ask if you have rowed," the stranger said. "Your knowledge of the game and your size show that."

"Yes, I've rowed," he answered, "as a sub-Then, throwing a hugo leg across a rock, he went on, half to himself: "I've said too much not to say more. I've never said as much be-fore, but the sight of those fellows rowing

dragged it out of me. Talk about accidents! "I come of a rowing family. My father stroked the crew in his time, and my uncles rowed, and my cousins. In fact, the 'varsity has not put out many crews that have not earried a relative of mine. So when I came up to college, a big, husky freshman, I did not give a rip for football, but was hot for rowing. When I finally got into a pair-onr, where I nearly pulled the side out of the boat and drove the other fellow frantic, I was a happy man. And when I heard the captain, after my performance on the yeasty river, grunt to one of the old oars. 'If that big cub can only learn to forget what he knows he may do,' I was a very

happy man. "Well, I soon told myself and all my friends that I was sure of making the 'varsity. And there was never a man trained like me. I could not get too much of the weights and the dumbbells, and stuck to the rowing machines closer than I did to my best friends. When we began rowing in the tank, I wanted to live there. I took to the hard work very kindly. I grew am waxed so that people on the streets turned round to look at me, and the coaches had hard

lefferson represented. This furnishes a fair illustration of the autitude of Watertown statesmen for public office generally, and it is to be said of them further that they have usually proved not only efficient, but also very popular, as was recently attested in the demonstrations of regard paid the large popular, as was recently attested in the demonstrations of regard paid the large popular. As well as a member, to Senator Joseph Mullen, Republican both of Watertown furnishes very little factional controversy in either party. Its voters hold together on strict political lines, and contesting delegations from Watertown are very little factional controversy in either party. Its voters hold together on strict political lines, and contesting delegations from Watertown are very little factional controversy in either party. Its voters hold together on strict political lines, and contesting delegations from Watertown are very little factions are little for the state of the conch coming up the stairs to make a final lapsection. It seemed to me that I struggled for the conch coming up the stairs to make a final lapsection. It seemed to me that I struggled for the conch coming up the stairs to make a final lapsection. It seemed to me that I struggled for the conch coming up the stairs to make a final lapsection. It seemed to me that I struggled for the conch coming up the stairs to make a final lapsection. It seemed to me that I struggled for the conch coming up the stairs to make a final lapsection. It seemed to me that I struggled for the conch coming up the stairs to make a final lapsection. It seemed to me that I struggled for the conch coming up the stairs to make a final lapsection. It seemed to me that I struggled for the conch coming up the stairs to make a final lapsection. It seemed to me that I struggled for the conch coming up the stairs to make a final lapsection. It seemed to me that I struggled for the conch coming up the stairs to make a final lapsection. It seemed to me that I struggled for the conch

drew me aside. Look here, Jim, 'he said, 'what's the mat-

"I told him nothing was the matter. He shock his head and frowned impatiently." You and I owe too much to the codega to microe matters, he said. Come, now, what's line well want and Shock well.

We were down at the beathouse just before it was time to get the boat into the water. I was lying full lengthon the float ready dressed, just trunks and stockings, you know. I was lying there letting the warm sim beat down on my lightere bely and until satisfacing and relaxing my limbs to see the inuscles stiflen and swell and then relax. I was lying there harghing to myself to think that at last I was going to do the thing I had all my life desired to do; laughing to thank of the solendid power with which I could do it. And then, just as quickly and as quietly as you please, everything seemed to be under a light shadow.

"Just then the coach came running down the bank."

Now boys, be alive, he cried. 'Time to get out the boat.

Now boys, be alive, ine cried. Time to get out the boat.

"Everybody jumped up but me. Frank Moore gave me a little kick.

"Get up, old laxybones, he said.

"Then he caught up one of my arms. Lut when he let it go it fell back heavily on the plinks.

"trood God," he gasped, "somethings tha matter with Jim.

matter with Jim."

"They crowded round me in a minute, consternation on every face, and the coach came thrusting through them.

"Throw water on him," he cried. 'Shake him. Get the doctor.

"They rolled me and I rolled like a log. They drenched me with water and I never gashed, and I looked up into their faces with glassy eves and fought, my God, how I fought, to speak to them.

over and fought, my God, how I fought, to speak to them: "At last some one said," Is he dead?" "How should I know?" said the cosch, Where's the desire. Where's the destor?"
On the observation train by this time," said. Well, we can t stop any former, there a the meet both now, cried the each daths, stat bere with him Howe, you row in

his place. They laid me just inside the boathouse.

Then the floor shook to their steady trainings they carried out the boat—the boat that was fairly part of my life. They took out the oars. They got one by one into the boat, the coach's of operating railroads.

BREAKING OF AN OARSMAN.

| Instruction | Ins

least, who from the first had fanned me unre-mittingly.

"It was a great race,' said Keightly,' but Brown caught a crab in the last mile and they beat us by ten feet."

Then the light shadow slipped quietly off overything and I groaned and sat up.

"When the poor broken-hearted boys came back I helped them carry in the boat. They were very good to me. But I have never tried to row since. I only watch."

CIVING THEIR NAMES TO LAWS. Most Legislators Vail to Get More Than Temporary Fame Thereby.

It is said to be the ambition of nearly every American legislator, who devotes himself dill gently to the business of law making, to give his name to some popular or important code, law, or statute. Yet the fact is that few public measures, even those of most importance, are after a lapse of years remembered in connec tion with the individual responsible for their adoption. Comparatively few persons at present, for instance, remember that the Inter-State Commerce Commission bill was for many years known as the Thurman law, named after Allen G. Thurman, a United States Schotor, and a candidate for the Vice-Presidency in 1888. Very few remember that the Chinese Exclusion bill was, when under consideration in Congress, known as the tienry law. Mr. Geary was a California Congressman. In like manner the Federal Civil Service law, introduced in the Senate in 1882 and passed by the House of Representatives in 1803 was long known as the Pendleton bill. out it is probable that few persons now remember Pendleton. Yet Mr. Pendleton was a canlidate for Vice-President of the United States on the Democratic ticket in 1864, the most formidable candidate before the date of the

sure as to cloud the consideration of one Absura bill by the attention given to the other, addivenously. Mr. Absura, who is a veteran legislator, is a candidate for Sheriff of New York to succeed Mr. Dura, and the Absura bill relating to the salaries of schoolteachers was depended mon-by some of his friends to add to the demand for his nomination, whereas the motorists of the other Absura bill may, in the apinton of some local politicians, he an obstacle to the consideration of his name for the

Democratic nomination to the lucrative office of Sheriff. RAILROAD STATISTICS.

Number of Miles Operated, Tons of Freight Carried and Earnings for the Year.

WASHINGTON, July 14 .- The eleventh statiscal report of the Interstate Commerce Commission for the year ended June 30, 1808, shows that there were 2.047 railways in the United States operating 247,532 miles of track. which was an increase of 48,039 for the year. At that date led roads, operating 12,744 miles of track, were in the hands of receivers, a decrease of 0,110 miles. During the year 45 roads were removed from the control of reelvers, and for 11 roads receivers were appointed. At the date named there were in operation 50,234 locomotives and 1,320,174 cars, being an increase of 248 and 28,664 respecified, compared with the previous year. The number of passengers carried during the or was 501,000,081 an increase of 11,021,-The number of tons of freight carried

was 870,000,307, an increase of 137,300,301. The gross earnings of the railways in the United States for the year were \$1,247,305,621. exceeding those of the provious year by \$125,-235,848. The operating expenses during the same period were \$817,973,279, being an increase of \$45,448,512. The gross earnings averaged \$4,755 per mile of line, and operating expenses \$4.430 per mile of line, which are re-electively \$450 and \$5024 greater than the cor-re-conding flatnes for 180. The net carmings for the sear ingregated \$422, 62,346, an in-grance of \$40, \$4,350. The inneutral available for dividends or warplus was \$140,353,421, white the amount of divisingly seel red was unstanding on June 30, 1829, not herbolin publishes, was \$10.818,554,031, or a capital ation of \$40,345 per talle of line. Sixty-sithe total amount outstanding paid

ration of \$40.343 per mile of line Sixt-six per cent of the foth amount outstanding paid no divisions.

The total number of casualties on account of rallway accidents during the year was 47.741, or which fixes were kined and 40.882 were injured. The number of passengers killed was 221, or one passenger for every 2.24.72.70 carried. The number of number was 2.145, or one for every 17.141 carried. Ratios based dron the number of mines traveled. Inswers, show that 40.542.740 passenger miles were accountable or cash passenger miles were accountable or cash passenger miles were accountable or cash passenger silled and 4.745 per high the fact of the case that a control of the war experience that the fact of the case hat named 4.863 trees assers were killed and 4.745 number of the season was killed and 4.745 number. The summaries show that one out of 28 injured.

The statistician respects that reports abould be secured from expectations and commander should be secured from expectations and commander should be secured from expectations and commander would be secured from expectations and commander.

EGGS AT FANCY PRICES.

Some Remarkable Figures Obtained for Popularize the Goods He Sold.

"Talk about high prices for provisions in the Klondike," said a tobacco drummer at an uptown hotel the other evening. "I saw eggs selling at three dollars a dozen in a Georgia town not over a mouth ago and going so fast that the huckster who had brought them to market couldn't keep up with the demand. 'Come off," protested a doubting listener;

"they weren't eating eggs; they were some of these fancies for raising prize chickens from. I've been in the egg business myself." 'Not much," contended the drummer, "were

they for raising chickens from. What was raised from them was a good deal livelier than chickens. It happened one day in one of those local option towns of the South, where even tobacco is hard to sell, and at the same time they are so darned dry that anything wet will cause a stampede among the men like a trough of water will among a herd of oversalted cattle. I was in a store just closing up a pretty good bill, when I noticed a huckster back a onehorse wagon up against the curb and begin to sort a lot of truck out on the tailboard. Exclusive Park lecture course.

It was mighty rocky looking stuff, there "It is pleasant to be so clo wasn't any body on the street to speak of and I could not help admiring the sublime courage of a man who would begin business under such unfavorable auspices. One or two recole dragged along through the street and smiled as they passed the huckster's display, for they had wellstocked gardens at home, and his withered stuff excited their ridicule rather than their sympathy. Presently he went down into his wagon and came up with a small box, in which were a dozen or so of bantam eggs, and small

soon a man stopped layily and began to look over the stock"
"Mighty little aigs fer a cent, ain't them?'
he said, nod-ling toward the box.
"It's not the size of an egg, but it's meat that makes it valuable," responded the huckster in language that didn't quite seem to belong to him.
"They ain't hatchin' aigs, then?' said the visiter.

visitor, replied the buckster, and the passenger passed on.
In three or four minutes a very much better type of citizen came along and stopped to look

type of citizen came along and stopped to look at the reges.

"You don't give much egg for a cent, do you? he laughed.

"If they're not satisfactory I'll take 'em back,' was the astomishing preposition.

"The man looked into the honest face of the huckster a moment and laying down a copper picked up an egg and walked off with it. I don't know where he went to try the egg, but in about five minutes he was back again, and with him were two other men. The legend on the box had been changed in the meanine, and two cents' now showed above the egg lox.

"I thought the price was neent apiece?" he said questioningly.

just received a telegram from my unoic. I just received a telegram from my unole, the Bishop of Georgia, responded the huckster, that the Methodist Conference will meet in this county next week, and that all the chickens are taking to the tall timber. Eggs have gone up correspondingly.

"We'll take the lot, said the first speaker, and the huckster handed over the box and took the money.

and two cents, now showed above the egg lox.

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BEER AND SPIRITS.

Official Returns That Go to Disprove the

Old Theory of the Brewers. The internal revenue collections from the sale of lager beer, use and porter for the fiscal year ending July 1, 1808, were \$30,800,000. The act of June 13, 1808, known as the War Revenue not, which went into effect on July 1 a year ago and doubled the tax on fermented beverages, was expected to reduce the sales of these, and was therefore criticised as aiding intemperance under an aucient theory, very popular among the brewers of the coun try, that the more beer and light wine sold, the less is the demand for apirituous liquors. and therefore the less intoxication. It is said by them that so long as there is any liquor traffle, the larger the proportionate use of beer and light wines as compared with spirits, the better it will be for the cause of sobriety, and that in European countries generally the laws are framed on this principle. Of Germany and England, the two great beer-producing and beer-consuming countries, this is undoubtedly true, for the policy of the Government in both has been to favor as an ald to temperance

both has been to favor as an aid to temperance the larger sale of beer and ale and a more restricted use of strong drink.

This view is not sustained by experience hers. The resort of the Internal Revenue Department shows the returns from the beer tax to be larger than they were a year ago, but the amount of beer on which tax is noid decreased about 10 per cent. In other words, by the invosition of a tax of \$2 a barrel, the manufacture and consumption of lager beer in the United States has decreased, while, at the same time, the tiovernment revenue from this sowice has been increasing. It does not appear that consequent upon the reduced manufacture of beer there has been any increased and of whiskey, on the contrary, the sale of whiskey appears to the challend of a little too. Another little ratio of the contrary, the sale of whiskey appears to the challend of a little too. Another little ratio of the contrary the sale of whithe preference of its resolve in the matter of their beverages is shown in the case of France. Fried to the Prance-Trigot in the matter of their beverages is shown in the case of France. do with the preference of its records in the matter of their beverages is shown in the case of
France. Prior to the France-Franchan war
the average consumption of wine in France was
twenty-live gallons a year and of teer five gallons, chiefly in Aleaca and Lorraine. Outside
of these, except in the north of France, on or
near the Beiglan frontier, there was practically no consumption of larger weer in France
and substantially no consumption of anirits
either. Following the changes wrought by the
France-Prunsian war, and the ornatical breakdown of the French white eron from the phyloxera, there was a very enlarged demand for
ceer. The annual consumption of wine is
now 20 gallons per inhabitant, or one-fitti less
than it was twenty fibe years ago and the consumption of heer per inhabitant, is about a galtain it was twenty five years up, and the con-sumption of heer per inhabitary is about a ga-lons, or indiger or more. Meanwhile how-ever, the sale of siddle has tribled, and in-stead of being half a galor. In the a crarge per inhabitant a year, it is now by galons, a cir-cumstance which disproves very foreity, it would seem, the assertion made familiar by the brewers that with an enlarged use of beer there is a corresponding reduction in the amount of spirits demanded.

GOLF CLUB RUN BY JONES.

LINKS LAID OUT IN EXCLUSIVE PARK UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

Nine-Holo Course Starts on Jones's Lawr and Takes in Stimpson's Barn, Raudolph's Summer Kitchen and Other Unusual Hazards-One Man Who Objects. "It has remained for me to start a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Golf," said the man from Jersey, "and, as an ardent admirer of the royal old game, I was forced to take this action. I am naturally a retiring man, and you may know that the provocation was great. I have sympathy for the novice who tears up the sod and breaks his clubs, but when an aggregation of otherwise good people deliberately band together to mangle the finest game on earth then I arise to protest. You see, I played golf in Scotland before these people here heard of it, and I know its possibilities. I live in a park which is no restricted that any resident who is detected bowing to a Unlander is fined in pro-portion to the cordiality of his bow and sentenced to attend every entertainment of the

"It is pleasant to be so closely allied with so many nice people, and I had no cause to complain until the Exclusive Park Golf Asso-ciation was formed. Jones did it. His crime is lessened somewhat by the fact that he didn't know a cleek from a caddie when he started the movement. He had been a great shinner player in his younger days, however, and an expert golfer, who saw him running for a train. had remarked once that he'd bet Jones had a 'good stance.' Jones was going to resent the remark when he got into the car, but the golfer explained that there was no mor even for that kind. In New Jersey they would have been taken for mosquito eggs. Over these he stuck a label inscribed I cent, and pretty soon a man stopped lazily and began to look up, and his enthusiasm for golf dated from that time.

"There isn't a nicer man in Exclusive Park, you know, than Jones, and his energy is untiring. Jones is communistic by inclination, and when he acquires a thing he is anxious to have the other people in the park share it with him, whether it be political ideas, music, or the knowledge of golf. Beginning with the information that a 'stance' was the position of a player's feet when addressing himself to the hall Jones soon got a talking knowledge of the game. He referred loosely to 'hazards' and mashies' and 'bunkers' until all the other warkies became interested. Then he called a meeting and formed the Exclusive Park Golf. Outing, Life Saving, and Croquet Association.

"It's a good thing, said Jones, 'to have the coranization broad, so that if any of us in 1 gif distasteful he may emoy some of the other benefits of our organization.

"But you started this association for a golf club,' said I.

"So we did,' said Jones, 'but you and I are the only ones who know the game, and it might not an out to the others.

"As Jones had merely a theoretical idea, of the game and I considered myself an expert, this remark shattered my nerve. I hung on, howeful a considered myself an expert, this remark shattered my nerve. I hung on, howeful a considered myself an expert, this remark shattered my nerve. I hung on, howeful a considered myself an expert, this remark shattered my nerve. I hung on, howeful a considered myself an expert, this remark shattered my nerve. I hung on, howeful a nerve of the game and I considered myself an expert. "There isn't a nicer man in Exclusive Park.

fashion:
"Mr. Brummel, Jones would say, 'when do you use a driver?"
If clear on even grass we find, says Brummel, 'our bail inviting lies, we take the driver when the stroke the distant play implies.
"If Brummel dish'! know his little golf back and flunked he was sent back to learn it. Parkatics amused themseives on the way to town oy asking each other golf questions. You never heard a growd more technical in their speech. They all acquired the dones stance, and then they legan to whack balls around as if they were breaking stone or playing baseball. It was lovely to be calmiy breakfasting when the warning cry of fore would come through your window, and just as you dropped under your table a golf tall would come crashing in and upset your coffee cut, Golf halls flew in all direction around that park. Glass windows have been shattered and as for the game itself there isn't enough of it left to discuss. It is about as much like go fas pinochie.

Thave watched this thing develop and I can stand it no longer. I am going to organize my society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Golf.

I have watched this thing develop and I can at and it no longer. I am going to erganize my sociaty for the Prevention of Cruelly to Golf, and apply to the courts for an injunction restraining Mr. Jones and his friends from masquerading under the name of golfers, when they should be called the Hammer and Tongs Club of Associated Window Smashers.

"There, I feel better."

INDIANS CLAIM FERMONT LANDS.

Canadian Tribe of Caughnawagas Demand Possession or Compensation MONTHEAL, Queber, July 13.-The Caughnawaga Indians of the reservation nearthis city have presented a claim through their chief. Joeks Wall, for the territory situated in Vermont between the Onion and Otter Rivers, down the Lake Champiain district, and includdown the Lage thangland district, and including the city of Eurlington and other towns in the Green Mountain State. The claim is based on a document made in 1802, when the chiefs representing the Abonakis tribe in council reded to the Caughawagas all their rights in

the Vermont possessions.

Canadian counsel had been retained to make a thorough investigation of the records in the United States. The Canadian Indians have arready made formal application for possession or a reasonable compensation for the lands sedent of them.

Work Chosen, Doolittle Passed By.

From the Washington Evening Star. Some days ago the Postmaster at Lafayette xpressed a desire for additional help. What a most desired was a clerk. It was found pon inquiry that the position was one belongipon inquiry that the position was one belong-ing to the classified service, and after another and been given for the employment of an addi-tional clerk the question of selection came up. First of all, the register of the civil service in hat vicinity was consulted. It was found that and two men occupied positions on that roll of conor. One was named Willie Work, the other diarry Deshits e.

farry Doubtle.
This called for the exercise of great caution in the matter of solution. There was some mestion as to Wille Work or rather his desirathe sense of the second the first assistant that leave of absence which the first assistant attained for Post times clerks, there have a little was handwapned. His name suggested at kinds of "heodiers," as they term large clerks, and when it came to making the appointment Harry Doubittle was shelved and Willie Work appointed.